

FLEXIBLE PROTECTIVE CORRUGATED TUBE

The invention refers to a flexible corrugated tube made from a textile material for the protection of longitudinal substrates that has the peculiarity of giving improved flexibility, adaptability and bendability.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

The use of tubes made from a textile material to protect electrical cables, fluid ducting and gas pipes in aggressive areas as a result of vibrations, rubbing, significant temperature changes, impacts, the presence of dirt etc. is known and very widely used moreover in the electronic, aerospace, automobile and railway equipment industries. In addition said tubes are also used to provide sound insulation and RFI/EMI radiation screening.

The tubes described in the above paragraph and in particular tubes with a shaped longitudinal opening from flat bands, likewise the processes to obtain them are described in several patents such as: EP-A-1 236 822 (belonging to the same owner as the present application), US-4.784.886 and US-5.556.495.

All of these types of protective tube known up to the present time have the problem that, even though they have a high closing strength when they are made from flat bands,

their flexibility and bendability are reduced in such a way that when they are applied on a bunch of cables or ducting in a straight or stretched position they do not have problems but when the element that must be covered is bent or must be bent after locating the protective tube there are difficulties in use due to the tube not being able to adapt to the shape of the substrate, thus opening up along the longitudinal cut, or making them take on a certain rigidity.

10 In US 2003/0089971 a protective tube is described with similar characteristics to that which is obtained in the process described in the present invention but the process to obtain it is different and much more complicated. Specifically three possible methods are described to obtain  
15 a corrugated fabric tube with a peak and trough profile.

- By using monofilament yarns and multifilament yarns in a combined manner.
- By placing some rigid monofilament yarn rings on a fabric base structure made up of more flexible  
20 yarns.
- By the combination of zones on the fabric with a greater density of stitch courses with a lesser density of stitch courses.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With the protective tube of the invention the solving of the above mentioned disadvantages is achieved, obtaining other advantages that will be described.

5 The flexible protective corrugated tube of the invention comprise at least two different yarns and a plurality of larger diameter zones and smaller diameter zones which are alternated along the length of the tube. The protective tube is characterised in that first yarns form a weave of  
10 weft courses combined with stitch courses.

In an alternative embodiment the tube can comprise second yarns which also form a weave of stitch courses combined with weft courses.

By preference, the weave and weft of the first and second  
15 yarns are connected to each other in such a way that when the second yarns make the weave the first yarns are inserted in the form weft, and vice versa.

Advantageously, the tube of this present invention has some third yarns that form stud chain linking.

20 In accordance with the preferred embodiment, said first yarns are monofilament made from polyester with a 0.22 mm diameter; and said second yarns are monofilament polyamide with a 2.20 mm diameter; and said first yarns are multifilament made from 330 dtex polyester.

Thanks to the presence of areas of greater diameter alternated with areas of lesser diameter, the tube of this present invention has excellent flexibility and bendability which means the tube neither opens up along the longitudinal cut nor does it collapse or bend when it is applied to bunches of cables or conducts with small radius curves or that must be bent subsequent to the application of the protective tube, for the same reasons it can be adapted with maximum adaptability to the shape of any curved substrate without this increasing its rigidity which would bring about problems during installation.

A fabric tube is obtained with a high degree of flexibility resulting from its own stitched structure without the need to combine yarns of other types or thicknesses to form peaks and troughs nor having to combine other weave densities. The result is a tube that is much simpler to manufacture than those previously described, with lower financial cost and that can be made with standard knitting looms.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to give a greater understanding of that stated above some drawings are attached in which a practical

embodiment is made that is by way of example but not by way of being a limitation.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of the protective tube of this present invention; and

5        Figure 2 is a plan view of the fabric band prior to its being shaped into a tube.

Figure 3 is an outline of a first embodiment of the protective tube of this present invention; and

10       Figure 4 is an outline of a second embodiment of the protective tube of this present invention

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The effect of a tube (1) with areas having a greater cross section (2) alternated with areas of lesser cross section  
15       (3) is achieved by means of a weave of weft courses obtained with two or three rows of pins. Below is a description of two preferred embodiments:

1) . Warp knitted fabric obtained by using a Raschel type knitting machine with two rows of pins or on a  
20       circular machine with two thread guide rings.

Weave structure: (see the drawing with the weave and threading structure).

<u>P-1</u>	<u>P-2</u>		
2-0	0-0	}	x n1
0-2	8-8		
2-0	2-0	}	x n2
0-2	6-8		

The row of pins 1 (P-1) make a weave of chain stitches to make the structure of the fabric. The row of pins 2 (P-2) makes a weave of weave - weft courses which is what gives  
5 the tube its peak and trough profile (ringed or corrugated). The weave area named as n1 defines the trough area (V1), the weave area named n2 defines the peak area (C1). The length or width of each peak (C1) is determined by the amount of times that the n2 weave is consecutively  
10 repeated. The length or width of each trough (V1) is determined by the number of times the weave area n1 is repeated consecutively. By varying the weaving sequence it is possible to modify the length or width of each peak and trough at will and make the peaks and troughs have the same  
15 or different lengths, thus it is possible to obtain tubes with degrees of flexibility suitable for each application and degree of curvature of the longitudinal substrate to be covered.

This ringed tube effect caused by the weave structure can be carried out for different types of yarn and course density, thus not being dependent on the fabric's parameters. In whichever case below the parameters that  
5 have been used for this preferred embodiment will be detailed:

Thread P-1: 330 dtex polyester multifilament (Third threads 6, figures 3 and 4).

Thread P-2: 0.22 mm diameter polyester monofilament  
10 (First threads 4, figures 3 and 4).

Threading P-1: all the thread pins threaded

Threading P-2: all the thread pins threaded

Needle gauge: 14 needles per inch

Course density: 6.0 courses at 10 mm of tube length

15 2) Warp knitted fabric obtained by using a Raschel type knitting machine with three rows of pins.

Weave structure: (see the drawing with the weave and threading structure).

<u>P-1</u>	<u>P-2</u>		<u>P-3</u>	
2-0	0-0	}	8-8	}
0-2	4-6		0-0	
		x n1		x n1
2-0	4-4	}	6-8	}
0-2	2-2		2-0	
		x n2		x n2

The row of pins 1 (P-1) make a weave of chain stitches to make the structure of the fabric. The row of pins 2 (P-2) and 3 (P-3) makes a weave of combined stitch - weft courses in such a way that when the yarns of P-2 make stitches  
5 courses of P-3 they are inserted in the form of wefts and vice versa. Just the same as in the previous embodiment, the weave area named as n1 defines the trough area (V1), the weave area named as n2 defines the peak area (C1). The length or width of each trough (C1) is determined by the  
10 number of times the weave area n2 is consecutively repeated. The length or width of each trough (V1) is determined by the number of times the weave area n1 is consecutively repeated.

The difference between the fabric tube obtained in this  
15 embodiment and that obtained in the previous embodiment lies in the fact that the tube in the second embodiment, due to the use of the second row of threading pins with monofilament yarn is that it offers higher resistance to friction and bending still keeping flexibility and  
20 bendability, although lower than in the previous case, but still much higher than with conventional tubes. In the tube obtained in this second embodiment, the distance (h) between the bottom of the troughs and the top of the peaks is reduced in comparison with the tube of the first



embodiment; this variation is what brings about the reduction in flexibility and bendability. It can thus be clearly seen that by varying the weave structure of the yarns, it is possible to have an effect on tube flexibility and bendability apart from that produced by the different types of yarn used and the density of the stitches with which it is woven.

Below the parameters that have been used for this second preferred embodiment will be detailed:

10 Thread P-1: 330 dtex polyester multifilament (Third threads 6, figures 3 and 4).

Thread P-2: 0.20 mm diameter polyamide monofilament (Second threads 5, figure 4).

15 Thread P-3: 0.22 mm diameter polyester monofilament (First threads 4, figures 3 and 4).

Threading P-1: all the thread pins threaded

Threading P-2: all the thread pins threaded

Threading P-3: all the thread pins threaded

Needle gauge: 14 needles per inch

20 Course density: 6.0 courses at 10 mm of tube length

Figure 1 shows an example of the protective tube obtained with the procedure of the present invention in which the following are detailed:

1: protective tube

2: section with greater diameter (peak)

3: section with lesser diameter (trough)

C1: length of the area having greater diameter

V1: length of the area having lesser diameter

5        h: distance that defines the difference between the  
radius of the segment of greater diameter and the radius of  
the segment of lesser diameter.

0: line that defines the longitudinal opening of the  
tube.

10        In Figure 2 an example of a band of fabric is shown  
that is obtained from the procedure of this present  
invention prior to the shaping of the tube in which it  
shows:

15        C1: length of the segment of fabric with the weave of  
the yarns that will shape the areas of greater diameter  
(peak) in the tube.

V1: length of the segment of fabric with the weave of  
the yarns that will shape the areas of lesser diameter  
(trough) in the tube.

20        In spite of the fact that reference has been made to a  
specific embodiment of the invention, it is clear for an  
expert in the subject to see that the protective tube  
described is capable of having numerous variations and  
modifications, and that all of the details mentioned can be

substituted by others that are technically equivalent,  
without setting aside the sphere of protection defined for  
the attached claims.